

Semi-Weekly South Kentuckian.

VOLUME VI.

HOPKINSVILLE, CHRISTIAN COUNTY KY., JULY 15, 1884

NUMBER 57

CHAS. M. MEACHAM. W. A. WILGUS
ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
MORNING BY

MEACHAM & WILGUS.

PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One copy, one year, strictly cash in advance \$2.00
One copy, six months \$1.00
No subscription taken on time and all papers stopped at a week out.

One copy free to any one sending us five
cents each subscriber.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. C. Shannahan,
BOOT & SHOEMAKER,

COURT ST., near Planters Bank. All styles
made at bottom figures and fits guaranteed.
(Jan 1-84-14)

HENRY & PAYNE,
ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
East side Main St., over Kelly's Jewelry store
HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

(Jan 1-84-14)

DR. W. M. FUQUA,
Surgeon.
Office over Kelly's Jewelry Store,
HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

(Jan 1-84-14)

Andrew Sargent, M. D.,
OFFICE
MAIN STREET,
Opposite Hopper's Drug Store.
(Jan 1-84-14)

ARTIFICIAL TEETH
Inserted in Fifteen minutes after natural ones are extracted, by
R. R. BOURNE,
DENTIST.
HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

(Jan 1-84-14)

Campbell & Medley
DENTISTS.
NEW BEARD BUILD I G
Main St. Hopkinsville Ky.
(Jan 1-84-14)

COOK & RICE,
PREMIUM LAGER BEER
CITY BREWERY.
EVANSVILLE, INDIANA.
No. 24, upper Seventh St.
ed 26-14

Edward Laurent,
ARCHITECT,
No. 23 PUBLIC SQUARE,
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

C. H. BUSH.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HOPKINSVILLE, KY.
Office with G. A. Chapman, Weber Block, Will
Pratt in Christian and Adjoining Counties.
COLLECTION A SPECIALTY.
Nov 25-14

HORSES AND MULES
BOUGHT and SOLD
AT
Polk Cansler's
Livery Feed & Sale Stable.

Auction sale of Live Stock, Saturday
after second Monday in each month. Special livery rates given to
commercial men.
Russell Street, near Main.
Come and see me.

POLE CANSLER.

L & N
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R.R.
THE GREAT
Through Trunk Line
Business of
CINCINNATI, LEONARD, LOUISVILLE, EVANSTON, ST. LOUIS,
MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY, NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE,
Without Change and with Speed Unrivaled
SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE
From St. Louis, Evansville, Henderson
to the
SOUTHEAST & SOUTH

THROUGH COACHES from above cities to
Nashville, Chattanooga, making direct connections with
Fulman Palace Cars
For Atlanta, Savannah, Macon, Jacksonville, and points in Florida.

Connections are made at Guthrie and Nashville
for all points.

NORTH, EAST, SOUTH & WEST
In Fulman Palace Cars.

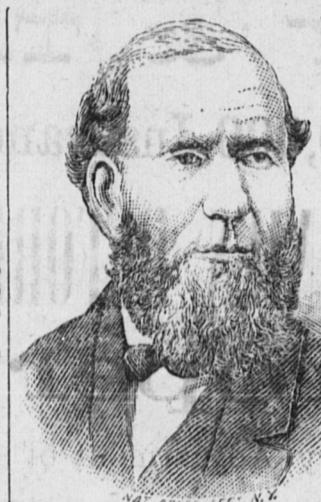
Seeking homes on the road will receive special low rates.

See Agents of this Company for rates, routes, &c., or write C. P. ATMORE, G. F. & T. A., Louisville, Ky.

Agents wanted for the Lakes of all the Presidents of the U. S. The largest, ever sold for less than twice our price. The best selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All intelligent people want it. Any one can become an agent. HALLATT BOOK CO., Portland Maine.

WAR! - BOOKS.

Seven Great Monarchs of the Ancient Earth were terrible things, but the war against America, then what could be had for nothing? Such a war is in progress. Price reduced from \$1.00 to \$2.00, specimen pages free. No sold by booksellers too low. Books for examination before you buy. JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher, 18 Vesey St., New York.



stances could be induced to operate in a divorce case, or where family matters are in dispute.

He leaves a widow and three children. William A., the eldest, has charge of the Chicago Office and the Western Division, while Robert A. is the General Superintendent and has immediate charge of the Eastern office. His daughter is the wife of William J. Chalmers, of the firm of Fraser & Chalmers, in Chicago.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL PLATFORM.

The Democratic party of the Union, through its representatives in National convention assembled, recognizes that, as the Nation grows older, new issues are born of time and progress and old issues persist, but the fundamental principles of Democracy, approved by the United States—those of the voice of the people—remain, and will ever remain as the best and only security for the continuance of a free government. The preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, the reserved rights of the State and the supremacy of the Federal Government within the limits of the constitution will ever form the true basis of our liberties, and can never be surrendered without destroying that balance of rights and power which enables a continent to be developed in peace and social order, to be maintained by means of local self government. But it is indispensable for the practical application and enforcement of these fundamental principles that the government should not always be controlled by one political party. A frequent change of administration is necessary as a constant recurrence to the popular will, otherwise abuses grow, and the Government instead of being carried on for the general welfare becomes an instrumentality for imposing heavy burdens on the many who are governed for the benefit of the few who govern. The public servants thus become arbitrary rulers. This is the condition of the country, hence a change is demanded.

The Republican party, so far as principle is concerned, is a reminiscence; in practice it is an organization for enriching those who control its machinery. The frauds and robbery which have been brought to light in every department of the Government are sufficient to have called for a reform within the Republican party. Yet in authority, made reckless by the long possession of power, have succumbed to its corrupting influence and have placed in nomination a ticket against which the independent portion of the party are in open revolt; therefore a change is demanded.

Such a change was alike necessary in 1876, but the will of the people was then defeated by a fraud which can never be forgotten nor condoned. Again, in 1880, the change demanded by the people was defeated by the lavish use of money contributed by unscrupulous contractors and shameless jobbers, who had bargained for unlawful profits, or for high office. The Republican party during its legal existence, till now a few railroads and non-resident aliens individual and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas. It professes a preference for free institutions. It organized and tried to legalize a control of state elections by Federal troops. It possesses a desire to elevate labor. It has subjected American workmen to the competition of convict labor. It professes gratitude to all who were disabled—or died in war—leaving widows and orphans. It left to a Democratic House of Representatives the first effort to equalize both bounties and pensions. It professes a pledge to correct the irregularity of our tariff. It created and has continued them. Its own tariff commission confessed the need of more than twenty per cent of its reduction—its Congress gave a reduction of less than four. It professes the protection of American manufacturers. It has subjected them to an increasing flood of manufactured goods and hopeless competition with manufacturing nations, not one of which taxes raw materials. It professes to protect all American industries. It has impoverished many to subsidize a few. It professes the protection of American labor. It has deplored the returns of American agriculture and industry followed by half of our people. It professes the equality of all men before the law, attempting to fix the status of the colored man. The acts of its Congress were overruled by the decisions of its courts. It accepts anew the duty of leading in the work of progress and reform. Its caught criminals are permitted to escape through contrived delays or actual connivance in the prosecution, honeycombed with corruption. Outbreaking exposures no longer shock its moral sense. Its honest members, its independent journals no longer maintain a successful contest for authority in its councils or a veto upon bad nominations.

That a change is necessary is proved by an existing surplus of more than \$100,000,000, which has yearly been collected from a suffering people. Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. We denounce the Republican party for having failed to relieve the people from a crushing war tax, which has paralyzed business, crippled industry, and deprived labor of employment and of its just reward. The Democratic party pledges itself to purify the administration from corruption, to restore company, to revive respect for law, and reduce taxation to the lowest limit consistent with due regard to the preservation of the faith of the Nation to creditors and pensioners—knowing full well, however, that the legislation affecting the occupations of the people should be cautious and conservative in its method, not in advance of public opinion, but irresponsible to its demands.

The Democratic party is pledged to revise the tariff in the spirit of fairness to all interests, but in making a reduction in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth.

From the foundation of this Government the taxes collected at the Custom House have been the chief source of the Federal revenue,

and such they must continue to be.

Moreover many industries have come to rely upon legislation for a successful continuance, so that any change of the law must be, at every step, regardful of labor and capital.

Thus involved, the progress of reform must be subject in the execution to this plan of justice. All taxation shall be limited to the requirements of an economical Government. The necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rates of wages prevailing in this country. Sufficient revenue to pay all the expenses of the Federal Government, economically administered, including pensions and the interest and principal of the public debt, can be got under our present system of taxation, from Custom House taxes on fewer imported articles, bearing heaviest on articles of luxury and bearing lightest on articles of necessity. We therefore, denounce the abuses of the existing tariff, and, subject to the preceding limitations, we demand that the Federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes and shall not exceed the needs of the Government economically administered.

The system of direct taxation known as the Internal Revenue, is a war tax, and so long as the law continues the money derived therefrom should be sacredly devoted to the relief of the public from the remaining burdens of the war, and be made a fund to defray the expense of the care and comfort of worthy soldiers disabled in line of duty in the wars of the Republic, and for the payment of such pensions as Congress may from time to time grant to such soldiers, a like fund for the sailors having been already provided, and any surplus should be paid into the Treasury.

We favor an American-Continental policy, based upon more intimate commercial and political relations with the fifteen sister Republics of North, Central and South America, but entangling alliances with none.

We believe in honest money; all the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution, and a circulating medium convertible to such money without loss; asserting the equality of all men before the law.

We hold that it is the duty of the Government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all citizens of whatever nationality, color or persuasion, religious or political.

We believe in a free ballot and a secret ballot, and we recall to the memory of the people the noble struggle of the Democrats in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses, by which a reluctant Republican opposition was compelled to assent to legislation making everywhere illegal the presence of troops at the polls, as conclusive proof that a Democratic Administration will preserve liberty with order that it is nature makes the gentleman after all.

The selection of Federal officers for the Territories should be restricted to citizens previously resident there.

We oppose sumptuary laws, which vex the citizen and interfere with individuals liberty.

We favor honest Civil Service Reform, and the compensation of all United States offices by fixed salaries.

We favor the separation of Church and State and the diffusion of free education by Common Schools, so that

every child in the land may be taught the rights and duties of citizenship.

While we favor all legislation which will tend to the equitable dis-

tribution of property, to the prevention of monopoly and to the strict enforcement of individual rights against corporate abuses, we hold that the welfare of society depends upon a scrupulous regard for the rights of property as defined by law.

We believe labor is best rewarded where it is freest and most enlightened. It should, therefore, be fostered and cherished. We favor the repeal of all laws restricting the free action of labor and the enactment of laws by which labor organizations may be incorporated, and of all such legislation as will tend to enlighten the people as to the true relations of capital and labor.

We believe that the public lands ought, as far as possible, to be kept as homesteads for actual settlers; that all unclaimed lands heretofore improvidently granted to railroad corporations by the action of the Republican party should be restored to the public domain, and that no more grants of land shall be made to corporations, or allowed to fall into the ownership of aliens or absences.

We are opposed to all proportions which upon any pretext will convert the General Government into a machine for collecting taxes to be distributed among the States or counties thereof.

All the great woes upon our country have come because of imported labor. Our fathers made this land the home of the free for all men appreciating our institutions, and with energy enough to bring themselves here; and such we welcome, but our country ought never to be a lazar house for the deportation of the pauper labor of other countries through governmental aid, or the importation of the same kind of labor as an instrument with which capital can debase American workmen and women from the proud position they now occupy, by competing with them by imported or convict labor, while at the same time capital asks and receives protection of its interest at the hands of the Government under the guise of providing for American labor. This evil, like all others that find birth in the cupidity and selfishness of men should be redressed by law. Labor has a right to demand a just share of the profits of its own production. The future of our country unites with the laboring men in demand for the liberal support by the United States of the school system of the States for the common school education of all the children, the same affording a sufficient foundation for the coming generations to acquire due knowledge of their duties as citizens. Every species of monopoly endangers two classes both of which are equally hurtful to the Republic, which should give to its people equal rights and equal privileges under the law.

Gov. Knott's Graceful Tribute to Gen. Buckner.

Falcon.

Proctor Knott did a graceful act at the A. and M. commencement, and did it well, too. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner was on the platform, looking for all the world like an American eagle with his gray neck feathers standing at a half-pock, and the Governor was in a prominent place near the front, in full view of the audience. The hero of Duluth wore a delicate blush, cut bias, on the end of his nose, and was working his lips nervously, as if he had a quid of modesty in his left cheek. When it came his turn to present the "Governor's medal" to the young man who had earned it, he rose, and with much dignity and impressiveness, said: Young gentleman, it becomes my duty, upon recommendation of your professors, to present to you the medal which, in their judgment, you have fairly earned. But that it may have additional value to your eyes, I wish you to receive it from the hands of one whose public station, great as it has been, seems small compared to the gentle purity and stainless honor of his private life.

The hero of Duluth, and for the payment of such pensions as Congress may from time to time grant to such soldiers, a like fund for the sailors having been already provided, and any surplus should be paid into the Treasury.

We therefore delegate the duty of presenting this medal to you, Gen. S. B. Buckner.

The old warrior seemed to be taken

by surprise, but he came forward

and, much cheering, and, went

through the ordeal. I could not hear

what he said, but I could see he was

touched by the courtesy, and it may

have been that emotion made his voice indistinct. He is a fine old soldier, however, is Simon Bolivar, and a casual glance at him, as he passes

makes you take notice of him as a

man of mark. When I think of Grant, with all his fame, worshiped as a hero and loaded down with gifts, letting his insatiate greed of gain lead him to become stool-pigeon of a Wall-

street bawky joint, the quiet manliness of these old rebels like Lee and Buckner gives me double assurance that it is nature makes the gentleman after all.

The selection of Federal officers for

the Territories should be restricted to

citizens previously resident there.

We oppose sumptuary laws, which

vex the citizen and interfere with

individuals liberty.

We favor honest Civil Service Re-

form, and the compensation of all

United States offices by fixed salaries.

We favor the separation of Church

and State and the diffusion of free

education by Common Schools, so that

every child in the land may be taught

the rights and duties of citizenship.

While we favor all legislation

which will tend to the equitable dis-

tribution of property, to the prevention of monopoly and to the strict enforcement of individual rights against corporate abuses, we hold that the welfare of society depends upon a scrupulous regard for the rights of property as defined by law.

We believe labor is best rewarded where it is freest and most enlightened. It should, therefore, be fostered and cherished. We favor the repeal of all laws restricting the free action of labor and the enactment of laws by which labor organizations may be incorporated, and of all such legislation as will tend to enlighten the people as to the true relations of capital and labor.

We believe that the public lands ought, as far as possible, to be kept as homesteads for actual settlers; that all unclaimed lands heretofore improvidently granted to railroad corporations by the action of the Republican party should be restored to the public domain, and that no more grants of land shall be made to corporations, or allowed to fall into the ownership of aliens or absences.

We are opposed to all proportions which upon any pretext will convert the General Government into a machine for collecting taxes to be distributed among the States or counties thereof.

We believe that the public lands ought, as far as possible, to be kept as homesteads for actual settlers; that all unclaimed lands heretofore improvidently granted to railroad corporations by the action of the Republican party should be restored to the public domain, and that no more grants of land shall be made to corporations, or allowed to fall into the ownership of aliens or absences.

We are opposed to all proportions which upon any pretext will convert the General Government into a machine for collecting taxes to be distributed among the States or counties thereof.

The nomination of Cleveland is a triumph for the young Democracy.

State Senator Attila Cox is the Kentucky member on the committee of notification.

Cleveland is 47 years old and Hendricks 65. The first was born in New Jersey and the latter is a native of Ohio.

The Republicans pretend to be pleased with the Democratic nominations. The average Republican is a sanguine soul.

Tilden predicts that Blaine and Logan will be defeated and nobody denies that Uncle Sammy generally knows what he is talking about.

Lord Ruperstool, of the Colony of Victoria, is a richer man than Vanderbilt and the wealthiest man in the world. He is worth \$20,000,000.

Hon. Henry D. McHenry, of Hartford, was retained as the Kentucky member of the National Committee, which position he has filled for eight years.

The deaths at Marseilles and Toulon, France, now average from 50 to 75 a day and all Europe is trembling with terror at the prospects of a fearful spread of the scourge.

When old Hannibal Hamlin was informed of Blaine's nomination he exclaimed—It never was intended for Maine to have a President—my life proves that fact—Ex.

Mr. Hendricks, by accepting the second place on the ticket, has proven himself a true patriot. He will yet be seated in the office to which he was elected in 1876.

The Democrats hope with the aid of Independent Republican votes to overcome the Republican majority of 2,000 in New Hampshire. A change of 1000 votes will do it.

Cleveland's nomination is received with the greatest satisfaction in the close Eastern states. He is the very man the Independents wanted. All of the bolting Republican papers, including Harper's Weekly and Pu k will support him.

The nomination of Cleveland and Hendricks places Maine, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, and several other Republican states in the doubtful column. At least this is the opinion of the Independent press in the East.

Blaine has not yet written his letter of acceptance. Logan's is ready but the Plumed Knight doesn't seem to be in a hurry. Maybe he will decline the nomination since he realized that Cleveland's nomination makes his election impossible.

Both of the Democratic nominees have made speeches in their respective cities, in which they announce their intention of accepting. Mr. Hendricks spoke to 10,000 people and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed in Indianapolis.

Bov. Henry Ward Beecher announces that he will support Cleveland, but wants it understood that he is not permanently leaving the Republican party. He can't stomach the Tattooed man but his political principles are unchanged.

The independent movement has secured such a footing in Augusta and other cities of Maine that the Democrats are claiming the Tattooed Man's own State as rightfully belonging to the list of doubtful States. The Republican majority at the last election, 1882, was only 7,000.

Unless all signs fail Blaine will carry the State of New York by at least 100,000 majority.—Evansville Journal.

Our esteemed Republican contemporary should remember that the indications are that this will be a very dry summer and that "all signs fail in dry weather."

The Cincinnati coroner has reported upon the 53 deaths of the riot. Capt. Desmond was killed by unknown persons in the mob, one man accidentally shot himself, another was unlawfully shot by the militia and the others were justifiably killed for refusing to disperse at the command of the sheriff.

The tickets are in the field and the lines will soon be drawn. The Republicans are thrown on the defensive from the start while the Democratic candidates are men whose records will bear the closest inspection and justify an aggressive campaign. If the better elements are to prevail in American politics, the triumph of the Democratic ticket is certain. We have faith that the right will prevail.

The Courier-Journal casts an unmanly slur upon Cleveland by placing his picture side by side with one of Hendricks several sizes larger. When it is known that the Courier-Journal made its own cuts, and did not use such as it happened to have on hand, it cannot be construed as an intentional reflection upon Gov. Cleveland. Because Mr. Watterston failed to secure the nomination of McDonald is no reason why he should attempt to be little the head of the Democratic ticket.

1876-1884.

CLEVELAND, HENDRICKS AND REFORM.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION CONCLUDES ITS WORK TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE COUNTRY.

Grover Cleveland, New York's Reform Governor and Tilden's Legate Nominated for President on the Second Ballot.

Ex-Vice President Thos. A. Hendricks, of Indiana, Re-nominated Unanimously Amid Great Enthusiasm.

A Strong Ticket on a Good Platform.

NOW FOR VICTORY AND REFORM.

It was late Thursday night when the Convention took its first ballot, after which it adjourned until the next day. The following is the FIRST BALLOT.

Cleveland..... 392
Bayard..... 170
Thurman..... 88
Randall..... 78
McDonald..... 56
Carlisle..... 27
Flower..... 4
Hoadley..... 3
Tilden..... 1
Hendricks..... 1

The last two were not before the Convention, and Hoadley was not in the race but merely nominated by Thurman's enemies in Ohio. Flower of course was never counted in the tail of the Republican ticket as much as "Black Jack" would like.

FRIDAY JULY 11.

When the convention re-assembled Friday morning and balloting was resumed it soon became evident that Cleveland would win. McDonald, Carlisle and Randall were withdrawn and Hoadley and Flower dropped out of sight in the excitement. One vote was cast for Hendricks which raised a yell of approval and his name was quickly substituted for McDonald by the Indiana delegation. The boom had already set in towards Cleveland and when two or three Western States, including Ohio and Missouri, voted solid for him the result was no longer in doubt and many states began to change their votes to be on the winning side. Kentucky stood on the final vote: Bayard, 21; Cleveland, 4; Thurman, 1. The following is the result of the ballot:

SECOND BALLOTT.

Cleveland..... 633
Bayard..... 81¹₂
Hendricks..... 45¹₂
Thurman..... 4
McDonald..... 2
Randall..... 4

Upon motion of Hendricks, the nomination of Cleveland was made unanimous at 1:17 o'clock and the Convention adjourned till 5 P.M.

THE LAST SESSION.

It was nearly 6 o'clock when the weary delegates re-assembled to nominate a Vice President. One by one Rosecrans of California; McDonald, of Indiana; Black, of Illinois, and Glick, of Kansas, were put in nomination. Finally Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, nominated Hendricks, of Indiana, as a living embodiment of the fraud of 1876 and in a moment the Convention went wild with excitement. All the other names were quickly withdrawn and Mr. Hendricks was nominated, receiving every vote of the convention on a call of states.

Between the conclusion of the roll call and the official announcement of the vote there occurred a scene probably unparalleled in the history of political conventions, one impossible of imagination and indescribable by pen. Gen. Menzies, of Indiana, had scarcely concluded the final announcement that Indiana desired to cast her entire vote for Thos. A. Hendricks, when as if moved by common impulse, the entire audience was upon its feet. A moment later, like a flash of lightning, the representatives of every delegation on the floor, bearing aloft the shield and banners emblematic of their States, moved to the center of the hall and surrounded the Indiana delegation for fifteen minutes. Cheer after cheer, equal to heaven's artillery, echoed through the structure and was communicated to the thousands on the outside. Then taking advantage of a temporary lull the musicians, who had caught the enthusiasm of the moment, struck up the familiar and soul-stirring strains of "Auld Lang Syne." The effect was electrical. The scene on the outside was never to be forgotten. The audience took up the song and in a moment it was pealing forth from fifteen thousand throats.

A GREAT LOVE FEAST.

Delegates from Texas clasped the hands of their brethren from New York. The men of Maine fell upon the necks of their confreres from the Territories, and strong men, who but a few hours before had been pouring forth grapeshot in showers, sat back in their chairs with the tears pouring down their cheeks. On the platform hands clasped in hands, each voice trying to outdo the other. As the refrain, "In the name of Auld Lang Syne," was reached there was a circle composed of President Vilas, Henry Watterson, Gen. Black, Col. Clunie, of California; Gov. Waller, of Connecticut, and ex-Gov. Hubbard of Texas. A yard away Gen. Butler was wringing the hands of a delegate from Colorado. Even that

staunch old leader of the Republican party, E. B. Washburn, of Minnesota, who had been on the stage throughout the convention, joined in the ovation with his tremulous voice, as he waved his handkerchief over his head. Suddenly the band changed the air from "Auld Lang Syne" to America, and again the audience took up the patriotic refrain with, if possible, more heartiness than before. Succeeding this came Home Sweet Home, and now the gathering, exerting its voice with might and main, completely drowned the music of the band.

The soprano notes of several hundred ladies who were scattered about the hall, rang out high and clear above the more robust tones of their stronger companions. As the mingled voices of the assemblage died away in the fast strain of "Home Sweet Home," Gen. Breckinridge, asked the band to play "Old Hundred," and once more the bleated voices of those present grandly swelled to the music and rhythm of "Praise God, From Whom All Blessings flow." The demonstration occupied forty-five minutes.

At the conclusion of this demonstration the customary resolutions were passed, thanking the officers and a committee of one from each State announced to notify the nominees and the greatest convention ever held in America adjourned without a day.

Puck paid its respects to Logan last week. He is represented as encouraging a horde of cruel masters to hunt down and apply the lash to a lot of fugitive slaves; and with one hand keeping back Lincoln, Sumner and Seward who would go to the rescue of the laboring wretches, while with the scowl of a demon upon his face he hisses, "You call this the dirty work of the Democratic party, then I am willing to do its dirty work." The words are an extract from one of his speeches in the Illinois legislature in 1859, while he was a Democrat. The cartoon is not calculated to make the negroes love the tail of the Republican ticket as much as "Black Jack" would like.

Zeno Young, being confined to his bed, the Democratic National convention will have to make its choice without the advice of the least one of the Kentucky weeklies.—Louisville Post.

This is about the meanest and poorest attempt at wit we have ever seen. It is bad enough for a man to be hit while he is down, but to be kicked by such a quadruped as the Louisville Post is the line that marks the limit of human endurance.

A BLAINE BRUISER.

How Johnnie Harrington Hammered the Republican Leader Years Ago.

Cincinnati Times-Star.

"So you think Blaine can't be beat," said a leading Cincinnati physician to a confident Blaine and Logan shouter, "for all he was badly beaten once before he commenced political life and I guess he has never forgotten it."

And the prominent physician told this tale concerning the Republican candidate which has never been in print before. A Kentucky friend of the informer is authority for its authenticity.

When years before the war Blaine was teaching school at Blue Lick Springs, Ky., he was noted for being firm, resolute and daring. He was much younger than any of his pupils, but he was not afraid of any of them.

He was several times threatened with an actual exercise of Kentucky law upon his Yankee body, but his courage disarmed his foes. But at last he met his match. One of his pupils was a tall young fellow, with muscles like the Atlantic cable. His name was John Harrington, and he hailed from the vicinity of Independence. Harrington was quite friendly, and several times teacher Blaine found it necessary to threaten some very extreme measures.

Still Harrington did not behave.

He became worse, and the story runs that he stole one of Blaine's love letters from a desk and had much sport over it, much to Blaine's discomfiture. It is even a tradition in that section that he tore the letter into bits and distributed them among his companions.

One of his pupils was a tall young fellow, with muscles like the Atlantic cable. His name was John Harrington, and he hailed from the vicinity of Independence. Harrington was quite friendly, and several times teacher Blaine found it necessary to threaten some very extreme measures.

Still Harrington did not behave. He became worse, and the story runs that he stole one of Blaine's love letters from a desk and had much sport over it, much to Blaine's discomfiture.

It is even a tradition in that section that he tore the letter into bits and distributed them among his companions.

The festive Speaker and Senator was white with rage. He was much more worked up about it than he was over the Mulligan letters in Congress.

He undertook to inflict physical punishment upon the offender, but it was an unlucky day for the pedagogue.

Harrington hauled off and knocked the combative Blaine out of time in less than one minute. He was still plucky and stood up bravely against his opponent, but soon gave up the battle. Other pupils interfered and prevented any more bloodshed than was furnished by the brawny Harrington's knuckles. Blaine was badly bruised and had to dismiss school for some days.

His eyes were swollen and his sight was somewhat impaired. Harrington was a little lame in the arms from his exhilarating exercise, but he showed up as usual next day. He even wrote a letter of apology to Blaine's sweetheart, pleading that he be forgiven for stealing the letter and pummeling her lover. When Blaine got well he had no better friend than Harrington. A year later Blaine married the writer of the love letter and went to Maine, where he took such a rapid rise in politics.

Harrington was for many years a resident of Kentucky and lived about or in Covington. He was once Deputy Sheriff of Kenton county before he moved to Colorado. Even that

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL OF SCOTLAND

ASSETS

\$33,000,000.

II. H. ABERNATHY.

Northern Insurance Company of London,

ASSETS

\$14,000,000.

M. H. TANDY.

Insure With ABERNATHY & TANDY,

Representing Over \$50,000,000 Insurance Capital.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR COMPANIES BEFORE YOU INSURE!

Farm Property

Insured at Reasonable Rates and Satisfactory Adjustment of all Losses Guaranteed.

Traders Insurance Company of Chicago.

ASSETS

\$1,165,378.10.

Manufacturers' of Boston,

ASSETS

\$1,088,728.00.

CENTRAL HOUSE,

DR. J. P. CULLOM, PROP.
DAWSON SPRINGS, KY.

NEW HOUSE, NEAT ROOMS AND

Well Furnished TABLE.

Close to Saltz and Iron Wells.

TERMS REASONABLE.

LOUISVILLE BUGGY COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

All the latest styles of strictly first-class

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies and Phaetons.

We guarantee workmanship and material equal to any firm in the country. All work really warranted. Interested parties will consult their interests by inspecting our stock personally before buying. If at a distance, send for

catalogue and general information.

FACTORY and WAREHOUSE, 99 West Market Street; 317 and 319, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Fore the war, and was, during the

campaign of 1876 and 1880, a warm

Blaine man, and ready, although a

Democrat, to vote for him at any time.

CALL ON

GRAY & YOUNG

Tonsorial Artists,

OVER LANG BELL'S SALOON,

For Shaving, Hair Cutting and

Shampooing.

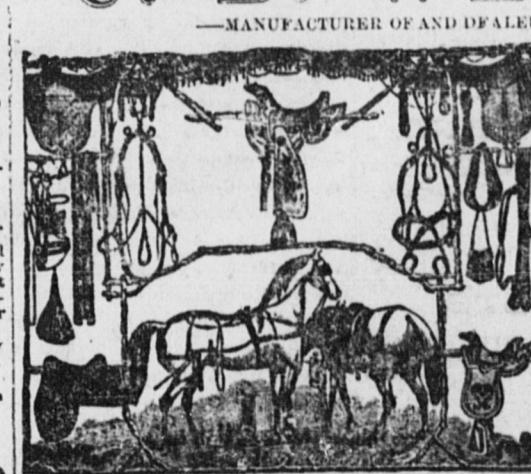
They are A. No. 1, polite, and will

make you like a new pin in a giffy.

(april 7-3m.)

C. B. WEBB,

—MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN—



ALL KINDS OF

Horse

GEARING,

Main Street.

Near Buckner & Woolridge's Warehouse.

For Buckner & Woolridge's Warehouse.

TROUBLE, or any other disease that flesh is heir to, send for pamphlet containing an analysis of the

water, and read the certificates of those who have been cured by it.

The ARCADIA HOUSE owns and controls the Chalybeate Salt Wells.

TERPSICHORE, DANCE HALL, FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS ADDRESS J. P. PRITCHETT, DAWSON, KY.

OR N. H. MOADIBAN, MADISONVILLE, KY.

BY THE PRESIDENT, WILLIAM H. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.

THERE ARE NO HOTELS IN THE CITY AS THE ARCADIA HOUSE.

Dawson Springs are the Leading Springs of the Southwest. If you are Afflicted with Indigestion, Dyspepsia,

SEMI-WEEKLY SOUTH KENTUCKIAN,

TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1884.

TIME TABLE FOR TRAINS.

DEPART SOUTH—6:35 A. M.; 1:35 P. M.
ARRIVE FROM SOUTH—2:45 A. M.; 8:30 P. M.
ARRIVE FROM NORTH—11:30 A. M.; 9:30 P. M.
POST OFFICE—Bridge St.

Open for letters, stamps—7 A. M. to 6 P. M.
“ delivery, Sundays—3:30 to 4:15 P. M.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS OFFICE,
North Main St.
Open 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

SOCIALITIES

Father time is the correct standard for this latitude at M. D. Kelly's.

Miss Mamie Henry is visiting relatives in the city.

Mr. M. M. Graves, of Trenton, was in the city, Saturday.

Mrs. H. C. Richards is visiting relatives at Roaring Springs.

Mrs. Jno. B. Galbreath is visiting relatives in Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. Chas. Slaughter left for a visit to Louisville this morning.

Mrs. J. W. L. Smith has returned from a visit to Chicago.

Mrs. R. M. Fairleigh has returned from a visit to friends in Hardin and Larue counties.

Mr. Joe Mize, of Lake City, Fla., is visiting Mr. S. O. Braine, near the city.

Col. Jas. F. Buckner, who has been visiting relatives here, has gone to Dawson.

Mrs. Slaughter and her daughter, Mrs. Henry Hurt, are visiting friends in Pembroke.

Mrs. J. C. Woodbridge and her daughter, Miss Lallie, have returned from Sebree.

Miss Mamie Campbell is visiting the family of Dr. Peyton, in the Casky neighborhood.

Mr. Wm. Cowan has moved into his handsome new residence on South Main street.

Messrs. S. B. Kennedy, of Owensboro, and R. G. Hays, of Louisville, were in the city last week in the interest of the National Mutual Benefit Association, of Louisville.

Mr. Polk Cansler and family have returned from Dawson, accompanied by Miss Maggie Layne, of Fairview, who is spending the week with Mrs. Cansler.

Mr. J. D. Mayfield, of Satillo, Lee Co., Miss., is here prospecting since Saturday, brought here by the Lutheran Emigrant Mission.

Misses Fannie Bryan and Leila Rietz, of Russellville, who have been visiting relatives and friends in this city for the past month, returned home yesterday.

Mr. J. O. Ferrel, Prof. C. H. Deitch, John O. Rust and W. H. Ryan and James Pye left Saturday to attend the National Educational convention at Madison, Wis., which meets this week.

Hon. E. Dudley Walker, of Hart-ford, Ky., accompanied by Mrs. Walker and his two charming daughters, Misses Lizzie and Julie, passed through the city Friday en route for Cerulean Springs where they will spend a part of the summer.

Miss Beulah Ware, of Jackson, Miss., is visiting Misses Annie and May Ware near this city. Miss Ware is a young lady of captivating manners and rare accomplishments and her visits here in the past have made her a favorite in the social circle.

Mrs. W. L. Thompson, of Hopkinsville, is visiting relatives in Elton, this week.

Miss Alice Bottomley, of this city is visiting the family of Mr. H. G. Petrie, of Elton, this week.

Miss Mary Feland, of Hopkinsville, is visiting the family of Mr. H. G. Petrie, this week.—Elton Register.

DIED.

MEACHAM.—At the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. G. W. Wiley, in this city, on Friday July 11, 1884, Mrs. Dove Meacham. The family have the sympathies of many friends in their bereavement.

ARMSTRONG.—At his residence four miles north of the city, Sunday July 13, 1884, Mr. Jonathan Armstrong, an old and respected citizen. He had been in feeble health for several months.

KENTUCKY KNOWLEDGE.

Bowling Green Democrats will ratify on the 24th.

Over 600 Kentuckians attended the Chicago Convention.

John Greenfield killed a tenant on his farm named Green, near Uniontown. He acted in self-defense.

C. M. Preston declines to make the race for Congress on the Greenback ticket, in this district.

Mrs. Nellie Haws drowned her little girl and then jumped into the canal and drowned herself, at Louisville.

The Irvine Guards is the name of a military company organized at Richmond, with J. Speed Smith as captain. It numbers 50 men.

The third edition of the Louisville Evening Times with the news of Hendricks' nomination was in the hands of newsboys in exactly 18 minutes after the nomination was made. This enterprise is without a parallel in the history of journalism.

A man named Doolittle cut his throat with a razor near Chebanse, Ill. He could do little more than that to end his existence.—State Journal.

HERE AND THERE.

Ben Thompson, Life Insurance. Howe's time is the city standard.

Wool wanted by W. E. Embry. Received at Cowan's.

Go to W. W. Radford's for Georgia melons on ice.

One large sized second hand cooking stove for sale at Rea & Johnson's.

P. C. C. cures chills. Sold by J. R. Arnstead and Hopper & Son.

P. L. C. cures sick headache and dyspepsia. Sold by J. R. Arnstead and Hopper & Son.

Mr. T. W. Smith, at Hadenville.

Col. Gabard, Sup't, Clifton mines, was here Saturday last, looking after the sale of his very popular coal.

R. F. Rives and J. C. Boxley began delivering new wheat at the station Saturday, having sold to Baker, Cowan & Co.

Major N. G. Brasher is candidate for re-election to the office of Magistrate. The major is an upright and honorable man and will fill the place well.

A wealthy (?) colored gentleman from "Virginia" arrived here Thursday, ostensibly to invest twelve thousand dollars in land. He tried to borrow forty dollars from Jo. Moore, then lessened his request to five.

He is now in Hopkinsville.

Rev. Dr. Kendall, from Guthrie, will preach at the Grange Hall Sunday July 20th at 4 o'clock p. m. This will be his regular appointment hereafter notice.

The drinking water at the station is simply execrable. Soon an effort will be made to bore a well in a suitable place, fit it with a pump, build a house over it and permit access to be had to the water only to share holders and their guests. A well of some kind is sadly needed.

Some little interest is now being manifested in regard to preaching at the station, two sermons a month when there should be four. Now let some energetic sister agitate the Sunday school question. It does not matter where you keep school, but these middle aged brothers and sisters should come forward and exert themselves to have a good Union Sabbath school. There are fifty brats running wild in this neighborhood who never even heard the Sunday school grape story, nor of Moses and the rest. After the sermon next Sabbath afternoon, get to work, choose your Superintendent, Teachers and Librarian, there must be a library and let each one go to work to have full classes. Don't wait but go to work now.

INNOCOLAST.

During Saturday's storm the lightning struck W. H. Whitlow's barn and the wind destroyed Mrs. E. C. Bronaugh's stable.

Any one having friends visiting them will please notify "Iconoclast" by mail, giving names, addresses, &c.

Misses Belle, Pearl and Mary Henry are making a visit to their sister, Mrs. T. W. Smith, at Hadenville.

Col. Gabard, Sup't, Clifton mines, was here Saturday last, looking after the sale of his very popular coal.

R. F. Rives and J. C. Boxley began

delivering new wheat at the station Saturday, having sold to Baker, Cowan & Co.

Advocates of prohibition need have no fears of "PRICKLY ASH BITTERS" it is a medicine, and by reason of its cathartic properties cannot be used as a beverage. It is manufactured from the purest materials, and acts directly on the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels. As a blood purifier it has no equal. It is pleasant to the taste and effective in action.

EXCHANGE SCINTILLATIONS.

That Fitz John Porter veto message may be a boomerang after all. New Jersey Democrats say that it puts State in line for the party this fall. The President did not know what he was loaded.—Louisville Times.

The Blaine campaign poet has not yet discovered, it would seem, that "Elkins" is a perfect rhyme for "Welkins." Something about the Welkin's ring and the Elkins [Star-Route] ring will go very sweetly.—Chicago Times.

The pension rolls show that twenty-one thousand widows of soldiers of the war of 1812 draw pensions. As there were only thirteen thousand soldiers engaged in that war—which was seventy years ago—the number of widows alive and drawing pensions to-day is surprising in more respects than the wonderful longevity of pensioners.—Breckenridge News.

Col. A. H. Clark, special Revenue Agent, is of opinion that Tennessee will be carried by Blaine because Frank Reid, Republican candidate for Governor and an old rebel soldier, is making Whig speeches throughout the state. Col. Clark is a rare raconteur, and it is highly enjoyable to hear him stuff the young and unsuspecting full of his remarkable political information. A few years since, he was making a political speech down in Christian county, made up of his characteristic good-natured, garrulous statements, at which a stranger expressed surprise, "Oh, never mind that," said an old farmer. "It's only Al's way; he is a good fellow, but he don't believe a d—d word of that trash himself." So when he tells us that, in this day and generation, Whig speeches are leading Tennessee into the Blaine column, we remember the old farmer's remark and decline to be distressed.—Louisville Times.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

BY V. M. METCALF.

After a long and dusty ride, I am in Detroit, Mich., a city of beauty and bustle. After leaving Hopkinsville on Monday, I came direct to Chicago. Most of the way was in the night but I could see much of the country and crops by the light of the full moon. It was truly a beautiful sight as we glided swiftly through the broad prairies of Ind. and Ill. among the many corn, grass and wheat fields. After leaving Evansville I saw no harvesting except hay. The wheat was just beginning to turn ripe, but from my car window all crops appeared in fine condition, especially the wheat. I have frequently made this trip and do not remember to have seen so much wheat and looking so promising.

At ten o'clock my eyes and limbs grew weary of looking and tossing, so to my elegant Pullman couch I went, after paying two dollars for the privilege, and you may be sure I enjoyed it, for I knew nothing until the next morning, when the bright sun came streaming in telling that another day had come and as far as the eye could reach nothing but one vast ocean plane of waving grass and grain. Two Englishmen were aboard, they were enraptured with the sight, one says to the other, "Fred, look what a country?" "Yes," said the other, "when it is finished it will be a great country."

7:45 brings us into the greatest city of the West, with its half million inhabitants, no wonder our boys last fall thought it must be show day, or court in session, as I passed through the streets making my way to the Michigan Central depot it was with difficulty that we could get along, as the whole city appeared to be out and in a big hurry to get somewhere, possibly to their business, but more than likely to get out of the way of somebody who was just behind them.

Leaving Chicago at 8:30 we swept across the great State of Michigan in less than ten hours, a distance of three hundred miles. A Western man who was seated near me noticed that he was not in a hurry, and he would be glad to have the boys who were driving that herd, to go a little slower, as there might be some necks broken.

This induced me to bring out my reliable time keeper, and I found we were often running sixty miles an hour. We passed through many beautiful little cities, the first was Michigan city, a town of about ten thousand inhabitants, noted for its furniture factories. Battle Creek is also large enough to put on city airs and right well does she do it, from the way boot blacks, news boys and hucksters crowd around when the train stops. Here was the home of Millerism and later headquarters for adventists, who have been propagating that Christ should have come several years ago and appear to be disappointed because he did not come.

I never could see the propriety of people bothering their brains and going crazy about the second coming of Christ. He will come or we will go to him soon enough for our good unless we lead a better life than most of the world. This city too has many large factories of various kinds, among the most noted is Sheppard & Co., who manufacture wheat thresh-

ers and Engines. Kalamazoo is the

next in importance and I doubt if it

is noted for anything except a funny

name, roller drills, and spring tooth

harrow, but from the looks of smoke

one might suppose that a good deal

of business was carried on of some

kind. Jackson, Mich., is the largest

city on the route. It has some twenty

thousand inhabitants, is noted for

its manufacturing and especially its

big penitentiary with one thousand

convicts, all learning a useful trade

of some kind. Next but not least is

the beautiful city of Ann Arbor, noted

for its fine schools. At this place is

located one of the most thorough

colleges in the United States, which has

been heartily endorsed by the State

and has a large patronage even from

the south. So it said their credit

that when a man gets a diploma from

Ann Arbor, you may be sure he is

educated at least in books. And just

here I would say that in the North

and East I find many towns and cities

built up almost exclusively by their

schools, and if we of Hopkinsville

cannot have a large manufacturing

town, why can't we have a city built

up by our educational interests. We

can if every body will work for our

schools and colleges. But enough for

now, I will close with a few more

observations.

Mr. A. J. Lloyd, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., is

visiting his many friends in this vil-

HOWE'S PALACE JEWELRY STORE!

For the Largest and Best Stock of

Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Diamonds & Fancy Goods.

GO TO THE

Old Reliable Jewelry House of James M. Howe!

This house was established in Hopkinsville over 20 years ago, and has built up an immense trade by fair and honest dealing with its patrons.

Anything bought from it can be relied upon as being just as represented.

The only house in town selling the

Genuine "King's Combination Spectacles"

In genuine Paste and Crystalline. They are considered to be the finest glasses in the world for weak and failing sight. We have bought, at a big expense, the exclusive right to use the

Celebrated "JOHNSTON OPTIMETER,"

For testing the eye and accurately fitting spectacles. We test your eyes free of charge. We

have the exclusive agency for the sale of

Celebrated Rockford Quick Train Watch,</h3

SEMI-WEEKLY SOUTH KENTUCKIAN.

NASHVILLE STREET,
HOPKINSVILLE KENTUCKY.

CLUB LIST.

We will furnish the following papers and periodicals with the SEMI WEEKLY SOUTH KENTUCKIAN at the reduced cheap rates:	\$12.50
Daily Courier-Journal.....	\$3.25
Weekly Courier-Journal.....	\$3.00
Louisville Commercial.....	\$3.00
Western Home Journal.....	\$3.15
Peterson's Magazine.....	\$3.00
Godoy's Lady's Book.....	\$3.00
New York Weekly Sun.....	\$3.10
Cincinnati News.....	\$3.10

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We want fresh, reliable and readable letters from every neighborhood where the SEMI WEEKLY SOUTH KENTUCKIAN circulates. Give us the news plainly, correctly, briefly and intelligibly, without needless detail or historical allusions. Let no editor, man or woman exceed ten lines in his news item, and write about matters of interest to the reading public. Use both sides of the paper and write as often as you have news items to chronicle, and we often.

Our Address

The following persons are our authorized agents, who will receive subscriptions for the SEMI WEEKLY SOUTH KENTUCKIAN:

D. W. Williams, Paducah, Ky.

W. B. Breuer, Fairview, Ky.

J. M. Adams & Co., Covington Hill, Ky.

F. B. Hancock, Cynth. Ky.

Mrs. Gorrie L. Gorrie, Lafayette Ky.

H. J. Faulkner, Caledonia, Ky.

W. H. Harton, Kirkmansville, Ky.

W. A. White, Morehead, Ky.

D. R. Washburn, Bowling Green, Ky.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE,

G. A. Chapman, Chemung, Hopkinsville.

Chas. M. Meacham, Secy., " "

S. G. Buckner, " "

E. W. Walker, " "

P. W. Henry, " "

Tom C. Johnson, Cadiz.

Ben Carter, Poteet.

Geo. C. Whitlock, Newstead.

Austin Peay, Garrettsburg.

THE MAN WHO OUTSUFFERED ALL.

"They are making lots of fuss over the fact that the Jeannette survivors were compelled to live on walrus hide for three weeks," said Diffenderfer down at the club the other night; "just as though that was anything so terrible. Now, if they had gone through the hardships that I have they might talk."

"Cook's been burning your buckwheat, I suppose," said Boggs, with a satirical wink.

"Oh! I'm in earnest," said Diffenderfer. "For instance, I was lost on a Michigan prairie once, and for three days lived on a single field mouse I caught."

"That's nothing," said another member, contemptuously.

"Ain't, eh? Another time I was shipwrecked in the South Seas. Floated around on a raft sixteen days with nothing to eat but a pair of old bootlegs among ten of us."

"Good, soft calfskin isn't so bad," critically observed Skidmore, who claimed to have been a pirate, or something, in early life.

"Then, on another occasion," said Diffenderfer, bracing up again, after a while, "I was locked by mistake in a bank vault, and had to subsist over Sunday on Government bonds and cotton bonds."

"Lots of men doing that now," said old Botts, gruffly.

"I escaped from the rebels, during the war, at New Orleans," said the narrator, growing pale and more determined as he went on, "and for six weeks hid in a swamp and lived exclusively on the cast-off skin of an alligator."

"Guff you should have boiled it," said Guff, calmly. "That's what I used to do in Africa."

There was a silence that could be cut with a knife after that for some time, when, just as the crowd was chuckling over the supposed extinguishment of the story teller, Diffenderfer took the bit in his teeth and made one more desperate brush for the lead.

"But, gentlemen," he continued, solemnly, "those were hardships, indeed; but nothing, absolutely nothing, compared to an experience I once endured in this city about three years ago. Through an unfortunate combination of circumstances I was compelled to eat three hotel steaks in one week!" And with awestruck faces the sympathizing crowd arose and awarded the survivor the official cake.—*San Francisco Post*.

PISCICULTURE.

The cultivation of fish has recently attracted very great attention among farmers, and many who are favorably located for experimenting in this branch of industry are creating ponds and stocking them with the best varieties of food fish. Thus far the German carp seems to be the favorite variety, and they are being largely introduced. In Iowa several ponds of more or less magnitude have recently been arranged, and in sections where these fish have been introduced and properly cared for it has been found that there is profit in the business. The North Carolina Superintendent of Fish and Fisheries says:

"I have the best authority for saying that carp are among the choicest freshwater fishes. I have this from at least ten persons, no one having made a contrary statement. The adaptability of the carp to our waters is no longer a question, but well-authenticated in nearly every instance. It is found that most of the ponds which contain them are near the source of springs. Such locations are far less favorable than others where the water supply is taken from branches or creeks. A much-larger growth can be obtained in larger and warmer ponds. There exist in all parts of the State mill ponds that will produce enough carp to more than supply the surrounding neighborhoods. In all cases where they can be drawn a profit may be relied upon if properly stocked with carp."

TWO OF A TRADE, ETC.

The old saying, "Two of a trade can never agree," was never more patly illustrated than by the following incident which is taken from an old book of Chronicles of a generation that has long since passed from the stage of active life:

A wholesale druggist of London, who had many customers in the country towns, and also in distant cities, during a summer's ramble chanced to find him

self in a large town where were at least a dozen apothecaries who had, at various times, bought goods of him. Thinking to cement friendships, to pass a pleasant evening, and at the same time profit his own business, he resolved to make a grand feast and invite them all to partake of his hospitality. So he arranged it with his host, and issued his cards of invitation—the card to A. B. simply inviting him to the supper as an individual, and saying nothing about any others. Ten of them accepted the invitation.

The hour for the feast drew nigh, and apothecary No. 1 appeared. He was greeted cordially, and had just taken his seat when appeared apothecary No. 2; and while the genial host was welcoming him No. 1 arose and went away. But before the host could remark upon the circumstance No. 3 appeared; and while our London druggist was warmly welcoming him, No. 2 arose and departed.

"Ize sorry, sah."

"No doubt of it, but dat am no defense."

"A fool excites pity, kase God made him dat way. A lunatic draws sympathy, kase he has met bid misfortune. A drunkard arouses mifflin' but contempt. He deliberately goes at it to make a brute of himself. You have heard me speak of dis matter on several previous occasions, an' you know how de majority of dis club feel on de subject. In de las' two months you have bin drunk fo' times."

"Yes, sah; but I'll quit."

"I hope you will, but I doubt it. You had every thing to lose by gettin' drunk fo' fust time. You have lost character, respect, money an' standin', and the druggist had grasped his hand, with "I am glad to see you," No. 9 intently departed.

However, No. 10, having none to make him afraid, remained, and the twain had rather more food and wine than they could dispose of. But they made a night of it and had a good time.

On the following day the London druggist called upon his strangely departing friends, to ascertain the cause of their strange behavior on the preceding evening, and the answer of one will answer for the answer of each and all of them; for, as he went from apothecary to apothecary, he received that same response. Thus it was:

"My dear sir," the druggist said to apothecary No. 1, greeting him in his private office, "what in the world made you leave me in the way you did last evening?"

"Sir! in the name of common decency I ask you—would you have me sit at a table with such an unmitigated scoundrel as —?"

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

To always insure light dumplings mix and let stand two or three hours before rising; cut into thin strips, roll in flour and boil twenty minutes.

VELVET CREAM.—Whites of four eggs beaten to a stiff froth; two teaspoonsfuls each of sugar, currant jelly and raspberry jam. Beat all together briskly. Serve with or without cream. With cake it is a delicious dish for dessert.

SOFT GINGER CAKE.—One cup of molasses, one cup of sugar, one cup of sweet milk, half a cup of butter, one egg, two teaspoonsfuls of baking powder, ginger and raisins to suit the taste. Stir in flour enough to make a soft batter, not as thick as ordinary cake. Bake slowly.

PARSLEY SAUCE.—Wash a bunch of parsley in cold water, then boil it for six or seven minutes in salt and water; drain it, cut the leaves from the stalks and chop them fine. Have ready some melted butter and stir in the parsley; allow two small table-spoonsfuls of leaves to one half-pint of butter. Serve with fish and boiled fowls.

CREAM BISCUITS.—Delicious little cream biscuits for afternoon tea are made by mixing self-raising flour with cream, which roll into a thin, smooth paste, prick, cut and bake immediately. They should be kept dry in a close tin box. If the flour is not self-raising, salt it lightly, and mix with a dessert spoonful of baking powder.

HAM SANDWICHES.—Chop the ham fine and season it with salt, pepper and mustard. If the lean meat alone is used a little melted butter may be added. Spread between thin slices of bread. Cheese sandwiches are very nice; the cheese may be grated or cut in thin slices. Mustard is added or not as pleased.

SKODOWX CAKE.—This is a genuine Scotch recipe, and is a great favorite with Scotch-American families. Beat to a cream half a pound of butter, three-quarters of a pound of granulated sugar, the whites of six eggs, half a teaspoonful of cream, and one pound of Bermuda arrowroot. Add the beaten yolks of two of the eggs and a very little salt. Bake in a mold one hour or more.

MASHED POTATOES.—Pare and boil the potatoes, and after every trace of the water has evaporated, mush them with your pestle, still in the kettle over the fire; they are not kept hot. Get out every suggestion of a lump and as you mash put in a generous quantity of fresh butter, and, if you have it, some cream—if not cream, enough milk to make the potato rich and moist. Salt it to taste, and serve fresh and hot.

Dish piled up and smoothed over in a hot with a little black pepper sifted on top. Mashed potato which has stood on the stove for a while before serving is poor stuff. If you want the top brown hold over it a salamander or a very hot stove lid—don't put the dish into a oven, that only makes the contents watery.

ABOUNCED MAN.

"Am Brudder Abraham Scott in de las' din evenin?" inquired the President, as he looked down the aisle.

"Yes, sah," answered a voice from the northwest corner.

"Den please step dis way."

Brother Scott scuffed forward, head down and his countenance betraying about seventeen different emotions, and when he reached the mark the President continued:

"Brudder Scott, in gwine ober to de old man Johnson's la's nite to borry a hunk o' butter for breakfast, I diskivered some one lyin' on de sidewalk. My first thought was to yell murder. My next thought was to smell of his breath. Dat settled de case to once. It wasn't a murder, but a case of dead drunk. I turned de subjeck over to git a look at his face, an' who d'y'e spose it was?"

Brother Scott gazed straight at a bust of Venus and had nothing to say.

"It was Brudder Scott!" whispered

the President. "Although two of his children am bar'fut, his wife needs cloze an' he hasn't a dozen taters in de house, he had taken good money from his pocket an' paid it out fur bad whisky. He wasn't a man when I foun' him. He was a hog—a big hog! I could smell his breaf six feet away, an' he would have made a dog sick. He had lost his hat, rolled in de slush, an' den fallen into a stupor sleep. I got help an' toted him home, an' to-night he comes to dis meetin' to have a wote among men who work hard, respect themselves an' lib' ber lives."

"Ize sorry, sah."

"No doubt of it, but dat am no defense. A fool excites pity, kase God made him dat way. A lunatic draws sympathy, kase he has met bid misfortune. A drunkard arouses mifflin' but contempt. He deliberately goes at it to make a brute of himself. You have heard me speak of dis matter on several previous occasions, an' you know how de majority of dis club feel on de subject. In de las' two months you have bin drunk fo' times."

"Yes, sah; but I'll quit."

"I hope you will, but I doubt it. You had every thing to lose by gettin' drunk fo' fust time. You have lost character, respect, money an' standin', and the druggist had grasped his hand, with "I am glad to see you," No. 9 intently departed.

However, No. 10, having none to make him afraid, remained, and the twain had rather more food and wine than they could dispose of. But they made a night of it and had a good time.

On the following day the London druggist called upon his strangely departing friends, to ascertain the cause of their strange behavior on the preceding evening, and the answer of one will answer for the answer of each and all of them; for, as he went from apothecary to apothecary, he received that same response. Thus it was:

"My dear sir," the druggist said to apothecary No. 1, greeting him in his private office, "what in the world made you leave me in the way you did last evening?"

"Sir! in the name of common decency I ask you—would you have me sit at a table with such an unmitigated scoundrel as —?"

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

To always insure light dumplings mix and let stand two or three hours before rising; cut into thin strips, roll in flour and boil twenty minutes.

VELVET CREAM.—Whites of four eggs beaten to a stiff froth; two teaspoonsfuls each of sugar, currant jelly and raspberry jam. Beat all together briskly. Serve with or without cream. With cake it is a delicious dish for dessert.

SOFT GINGER CAKE.—One cup of molasses, one cup of sugar, one cup of sweet milk, half a cup of butter, one egg, two teaspoonsfuls of baking powder, ginger and raisins to suit the taste. Stir in flour enough to make a soft batter, not as thick as ordinary cake. Bake slowly.

PARSLEY SAUCE.—Wash a bunch of parsley in cold water, then boil it for six or seven minutes in salt and water; drain it, cut the leaves from the stalks and chop them fine. Have ready some melted butter and stir in the parsley; allow two small table-spoonsfuls of leaves to one half-pint of butter. Serve with fish and boiled fowls.

CREAM BISCUITS.—Delicious little cream biscuits for afternoon tea are made by mixing self-raising flour with cream, which roll into a thin, smooth paste, prick, cut and bake immediately. They should be kept dry in a close tin box. If the flour is not self-raising, salt it lightly, and mix with a dessert spoonful of baking powder.

HAM SANDWICHES.—Chop the ham fine and season it with salt, pepper and mustard. If the lean meat alone is used a little melted butter may be added. Spread between thin slices of bread. Cheese sandwiches are very nice; the cheese may be grated or cut in thin slices. Mustard is added or not as pleased.

SKODOWX CAKE.—This is a genuine Scotch recipe, and is a great favorite with Scotch-American families. Beat to a cream half a pound of butter, three-quarters of a pound of granulated sugar, the whites of six eggs, half a teaspoonful of cream, and one pound of Bermuda arrowroot. Add the beaten yolks of two of the eggs and a very little salt. Bake in a mold one hour or more.

MASHED POTATOES.—Pare and boil the potatoes, and after every trace of the water has evaporated, mush them with your pestle, still in the kettle over the fire; they are not kept hot. Get out every suggestion of a lump and as you mash put in a generous quantity of fresh butter, and, if you have it, some cream—if not cream, enough milk to make the potato rich and moist. Salt it to taste, and serve fresh and hot.

Dish piled up and smoothed over in a hot with a little black pepper sifted on top. Mashed potato which has stood on the stove for a while before serving is poor stuff. If you want the top brown hold over it a salamander or a very hot stove lid—don't put the dish into a oven, that only makes the contents watery.

ABOUNCED MAN.

"Am Brudder Abraham Scott in de las' din evenin?" inquired the President, as he looked down the aisle.

"Yes, sah," answered a voice from the northwest corner.

"Den please step dis way."

Brother Scott scuffed forward, head down and his countenance betraying about seventeen different emotions, and when he reached the mark the President continued:

"Brudder Scott, in gwine ober to de old man Johnson's la's n